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pages to find, if the reader were sure that it did not refer to the page-reference to some public document. Note "250" after some turning of pages is finally found to inform the reader that "the italics are the writers's." Such variations in the value of the references make the readers uncertain how many of them to consult. When one reads, on p. 68, "Prices for most staple articles at the company stores are not now higher than credit prices elsewhere,<sup>262</sup>" experience may have led one to assume that "262" refers to a page-reference for the authority. In fact, over on p. 229, the note says: "There is some difference of opinion on this point. The statement in the text is supported by the testimony of state mine inspectors and officials of the United Mine Workers." Certainly some of the more valuable of these references might have been placed where the reader could readily see them.

The work is a valuable addition to existing knowledge of the growth of labor legislation, and its close relation to industrial development. It is to be hoped that the same work will be done for other states, both those more fully developed industrially and those less fully developed. "Social betterment" will profit by comparative studies and comparative studies are only possible with more such works as this one.

GEORGE GORHAM GROAT

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

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*The Future of Trades-Unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy.* By CHARLES W. ELIOT. New York: Putnam, 1910. 8vo, pp. 128. \$1.00 net.

"The objects and ends of democracy," says ex-President Eliot, "are freedom and appropriate opportunity for the individual, wide though not equal distribution of property, and the untrammelled pursuit of the durable satisfactions of life. The effective democratic powers for good are the intelligence of the mass of the people increased through universal education, the efficiency of the people at work through the exercise of individual liberty and co-operative good will, and the maintenance throughout the life of each individual of the hope and expectation of improving his own or his family's lot." He then proceeds to inquire how far trade unionism and capitalism are in sympathy with these ethical and economic principles of modern democracy. Admitting that trade unions are eminently desirable, he expresses the belief that they are no longer primarily actuated by the more humanitarian motives which guided them during the first three-quarters of the century but rather by a desire for private gain for a special class. He condemns as monopolistic practices the boycott, the union label, and the limitation of apprentices, opposes the minimum wage, and denotes limitation of output as the most degrading of all. Such practices tend to defeat competition; they are undemocratic; and the reasonable ends of trade unionism can be attained by adequate publicity and the development of a co-operative spirit between labor and capital. Similarly all methods of capitalism tending toward monopoly are to be condemned; a sincere care for the welfare of the worker is necessary, such as provision for old age or for technical, intellectual, and ethical training; and full publicity must be welcomed. The ideals which the author thus holds up are such as must be constantly kept in mind even if, as many will believe, any immediate step toward their attainment necessitates more active state interference than is here suggested.